

BUSINESS NOTICES.

J. G. DICKSON.
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealer
in Lumber and Building Materials. Fort, King and
25th Streets, Honolulu, H. I. (19)

W. L. GREEN.
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT & BROKER
Office in Fire-proof Building on Queen Street,
Honolulu, H. I. (19)

C. N. SPENCER.
H. MACFARLANE.
CHAS. N. SPENCER & CO.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
24th Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. (19)

McCOLGAN & JOHNSON.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
10 Fort St., Honolulu, opposite T. C. Henshaw's. (19)

C. E. WILLIAMS.
MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER & DEALER
In Furniture of every description. Furniture Ware-
house on Fort Street, opposite Chamber's Photograph
Gallery. Telephone No. 1. Orders from the other
Islands promptly attended to. (19)

W. BENNETT.
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.
411 King Street, next to the Hotel, Honolulu. (19)

M. T. DONNELL.
CABINET MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER.
King Street, Honolulu, opposite Lewis' Cigar Shop.
417 Will buy and sell second-hand Furniture. (19)

TIBBETTS & SORENSON.
SHIP CARPENTERS & CAULKERS.
At D. Foster & Co's Old Stand,
Near the Honolulu Iron Works. (19)

THEO. H. DAVIES.
[Late James Green & Co.]
IMPORTER & COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Lloyd's and the Liverpool Underwriters,
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co.,
Northern Assurance Company. (19)

WYMAN BROTHERS.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
In Fashionable Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
and every variety of Gentlemen's Furnishings. Goods
shown in building, Merchant Street, Honolulu. (19)

S. C. WALKER.
WALKER & ALLEN.
SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. (19)

L. L. TORBERT.
DEALER IN LUMBER AND EVERY KIND
OF BUILDING MATERIAL.
15 Office—Corner Queen and Fort Streets. (19)

BOLLES & CO.
SHIP CHANDLERS AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.
Queen Street, Honolulu. Particular attention paid
to the purchase and sale of Hawaiian Produce.
—SPECIALTY—
C. L. Richards & Co. (H. H. Henshaw & Co.)
C. Brewer & Co. (C. L. Richards & Co.)
D. C. Waterman & Co. (Castle & Cooke). (19)

IRA RICHARDSON.
IMPORTER & DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES,
and Gentlemen's Furnishings. Goods, corner of Fort
and Merchant Streets, Honolulu. (19)

EDWIN JONES.
GROCER AND SHIP CHANDLER.
Lahaina, Maui.
Money and Receipts furnished to ships on the most
favorable terms. (19)

CHUNG HOON.
Commission Merchant and General Agent.
Importers of Tea and other Chinese and Foreign
Goods. Wholesale Dealer in Hawaiian Produce, and
Agent for the Pacific and American Sugar Planta-
tions. Fire-proof Store on Nuanuan Street, below
King. (19)

AFONG & ACHUCK.
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers
In General Merchandise and China Goods. In the
Fire-proof Store on Nuanuan Street, under the Public
Hall. (19)

GEORGE G. HOWE.
Dealer in Redwood and Northwest Lumber,
Sillings, Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Nails, Paints, etc.,
at his old stand on the Esplanade. (19)

E. S. FLAGG.
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.
Address—Post Office Box No. 22, Honolulu. (28-30)

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. (19)

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.
IMPORTERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. (19)

THEODORE C. HEUCK.
IMPORTER & COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. (19)

H. HACKFELD & CO.
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. (19)

THE TOM MOORE TAVERN.
BY J. O'NEILL.
Corner of King and Fort Streets. (19)

CHAUNCEY C. BENNETT.
DEALER IN NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES,
and Periodicals. Fort Street, Honolulu. (19-19)

R. P. EHLERS.
A. JACOB.
B. F. EHLERS & CO.
DEALERS IN DRY GOODS AND GENERAL
MERCHANDISE.
Fire-proof Store on Fort Street, above Old Fellows'
Hall. (19)

A. S. CLEGHORN.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Fire-proof Store, corner of Queen and Kahanamaku
Streets, Honolulu. Retail Establishments on Nuanuan
Street. (19)

E. P. ADAMS.
R. G. WILDER.
ADAMS & WILDER.
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
27th Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. (19)

C. S. BARTOW.
AUCTIONEER.
Salesroom on Queen Street, one door from Kahanamaku
Street. (19)

JOHN H. PATY.
Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds
For the State of California. Office at the Bank of
Hawaii & Co., Kahanamaku Street, Honolulu. (19-19)

H. A. WIDEMANN.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office at the Interior Department. (19)

A. S. CLEGHORN.
RESPECTFULLY calls the attention
OF LADIES TO
HIS WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS
At His Retail Establishment
On Nuanuan Street. (19)

BUSINESS NOTICES.

C. BREWER & CO.
SHIPPING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
HONOLULU, H. I.
AGENTS—OF THE Boston and Honolulu
Packet Line.
AGENTS—For the Makers, Wailuku and
Hana Plantations.
AGENTS—For the Purchase and Sale of
Island Produce.

M. N. GRINBAUM & CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
In Fashionable Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
and every variety of Gentlemen's Furnishings. Goods
shown in building, Merchant Street, Honolulu. (19)

J. P. HUGHES.
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER
Of all kinds of Saddlery. Carriage trimming done
with neatness and dispatch. All orders prompt-
ly attended to. Office in the Young's building,
Honolulu. (19)

F. H. & G. SEGELKEN.
TIN, ZINC AND COPPER SMITHS,
AND SHEET IRON WORKERS.
Nuanuan Street, between Merchant & Queen.
Have constantly on hand, Stoves, Pipes, Copper
and Galvanized Iron Pipes, Plain and Flue Boilers,
in lengths of 20 and 30 feet, with complete
fittings and pipe complete. Bells, Tubs, and also a
very large stock of every description.
Particular attention given to Ship Work. Orders
from the other Islands will be promptly attended to.
Thankful to the Citizens of Honolulu and the
Islands generally for their liberal patronage in the
past, and desiring to continue to business to merit
the same for the future. (19)

J. H. THOMPSON.
GENERAL BLACKSMITH.
Queen Street, Honolulu.
Has constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest
Market Prices, a good assortment of the best
Bar Iron, and the best Blacksmith Coal. (19)

R. H. HICKEY.
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER.
King St. two doors west of Castle & Cooke's.
Has on hand, Bath-Tubs, Water-Closets, Wash-
basins, Force and Lift Pumps, Lead and Galvanized
Iron Pipes, and Plumber's brasswork. Being the
only Plumber in the city, he will be prompt and
trustworthy in all his work. (19)

JOHN NOTT & CO.
COPPER AND TIN SMITHS.
Kahanamaku St. one door above Pittman's.
Boys to inform the public that they are pre-
pared to furnish all kinds of Copper Work, such as
Sills, Strips, Pans, Gutters, Pipes, Pumps,
etc. Also on hand, a full assortment of Tin Ware,
which they offer for sale at the very lowest prices.
All kinds of Repairing done with neatness and
dispatch. Orders from the other Islands will meet
with prompt attention. (19)

JAMES L. LEWIS.
COOPER AND GAUGER.
At the Old Stand, corner King & Bethel Sts.
A Large Stock of Old Stocks and all kinds of Cooper-
ing Materials constantly on hand. He super-
intends business to insure a continuance of the
patronage which he has heretofore enjoyed, and for
which he is indebted to his patrons. (19)

MR. J. COSTA.
JEWELER AND ENGRAVER.
Fort Street, opposite Old Fellows' Hall.
Is prepared to execute with promptness, all work in
his line of business, such as Watches, Jewelry, etc.
Manufacturing, Jewellery and Engraving. (19-30)

GEORGE WILLIAMS.
LICENSED SHIPPING AGENT.
Office on James Robinson & Co's Wharf.
Continues the business as his old place of settling
his affairs, and is prepared to receive the patronage
of his clients. Having no direct or indirect con-
nection with any other establishment, and allow-
ing no debts to be collected in his office, he hopes to
give as good satisfaction in the future as he has in the
past. (19)

G. W. NORTON & CO.
COOPERS AND GAUGERS.
At the New Stand on the Esplanade.
We are prepared to attend to all work in our line
at the shortest notice. We have a large stock of
found at all working hours. We have on hand
and for sale, Old Stocks and Barrels of different
sizes, and all kinds of Coopering Materials. We
also do all kinds of Coopering in a thorough man-
ner and warranted to give satisfaction. All kinds
of Coopering Materials and Tools for sale. (19)

PIANOS TUNED.
PIANOS and other Musical
Instruments Tuned and Repaired,
by CHARLES DERRY, at the Hawaiian
Hotel. (19)

VOLCANO HOUSE.
CRATER OF KILAUEA, HAWAII.
This establishment is
now open for the reception of visitors to
the Volcano House, which may rely on finding com-
fortable quarters, good food, and prompt attention.
Experienced guides for the Crater always on hand.
STEAM AND SULPHUR BATHS!
Horses Grazed and Stabled if Desired.
CHARGES REASONABLE.
Parties visiting the Volcano via Hilo, can procure
reliable guides to make the journey, by H. I.
Hirone, Esq. (19-19)

HAWAIIAN LEATHER.
Sole and Saddle Leather & Tanned Goat-Skins.
RETAIL SUPPLY, FROM the
Celebrated
Waiman Tannery,
and for sale at the lowest Market Rates by
A. S. CLEGHORN,
Agent. (19)

KONA COFFEE.
I HAVE ON HAND A SUPERIOR
Lot of
Kona Coffee,
Selected by Messrs. NEVILLE & BARRETT,
whose facilities are second to none. The attention of
Dealers is requested before purchasing elsewhere.
Inquiries in quantities to suit by
A. S. CLEGHORN. (19)

AT THE PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY
OF THE
Lava Flow at KAHUKU,
And the Effects of the Late
Earthquake at Waihinu, Kau.
Views of Kilauea and other places. Also Cards
of the Kilauea, Kilauea, etc. all for sale at low
prices. Also, Oval and Square Frames of all sizes,
which will be sold cheap. (19)

H. L. CHASE.
KEM HO.
Restaurant and Boarding House.
Corner of Hotel & Maunakea Sts.
THE TABLES WILL BE SUPPLIED
with the best in the Market.
Meals at all Hours.
Board per week, \$3.00 and \$4.00. Single
Meals under 125 cents. (19-30)

FOREIGN NOTICES.

SEVERANCE, CLARK & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND SHIPPING AGENTS.
405 Front St. corner of Clay, San Francisco.
We are pleased to the sale of Sugar and all kinds
of Island Produce, and to the purchasing and for-
warding of Merchandise. Cash Advances made on
Consignments. (19-30)

JOHN W. CRACKEN.
PORTLAND.
M'CRACKEN, MERRILL & CO.
FORWARDING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Portland, Oregon.
Having been engaged in our present business for
upwards of twelve years, and being located in a Fire-
proof Brick Building, we are prepared to receive and
dispose of Island Staples, such as Sugar, Syrup, Rice,
Palm Oil, Coffee, etc., to advantage. Consignments
especially solicited for the Oregon Market, to which
personal attention will be paid, and upon which cash
advances will be made when required. (19)

E. H. VAN REED.
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Kangawara, Japan.
Having the best facilities through an intimate con-
nection with the Japanese traders for the past eight
years, is prepared to transact any business entrusted
to his care, with dispatch. (19-19)

R. S. WILLIAMS, R. P. BLANCHARD, C. S. NICHOLS.
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.
SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
313 Front Street, San Francisco. (19)

LANGLEY, CROWELL & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
321 Cor. Battery & Clay Sts. San Francisco. (19)

INSURANCE NOTICES.
SAN FRANCISCO
BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.
THE UNDERSIGNED having been
appointed Agents for the San Francisco Board
of Underwriters, comprising the
California Insurance Company,
Merchants' Mutual Marine Ins. Co.,
Pacific Insurance Company,
California Lloyd's, and
Home Mutual Insurance Company.
Boys to inform Masters of Vessels and the Pub-
lic generally, that all Vessels and Cargoes, insured
by any of the above Companies against perils of
the sea and other risks, at or near the Sandwich
Islands, will have to be verified by them. (19-30)

CALIFORNIA
INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS OF
the above Company, have been authorized to
insure risks on Cargoes, Freight and Treas-
ure, by Consignors, from Honolulu to all ports
of the Hawaiian Group, and vice versa. (19-30)

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF San Francisco.
THE UNDERSIGNED having been
appointed Agents of the above Company, are
prepared to insure risks on Cargoes, Freight and
Treasure. WALKER & ALLEN,
Agents, Honolulu. (19-30)

HAMBURG-BREMEN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE UNDERSIGNED having been
appointed Agents of the above Company, are
prepared to insure risks on Buildings, and on Merchandise
stored therein, on the most favorable terms. For
particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO. (19-30)

J. D. WICKES.
AGENT FOR THE BREMEN BOARD OF
UNDERWRITERS.
All average claims against said Underwriters, oc-
curring in or about this Kingdom, will have to be
certified before me. (19-30)

Insurance Notice.
THE AGENT FOR THE BRITISH
Foreign Marine Insurance Company, (Limited),
has received instructions to receive the business of
Insurance between Honolulu and Ports in the Pacific,
and is now prepared to issue Policies at the Lowest
Rates, with special reductions on Freight per Steam-
ers. THEO. H. DAVIES.
45-47 Agent Street, For. Mar. Ins. Co. (Limited). (19)

SUGAR & MOLASSES.
1869
THOMAS SPENCER—PLANTATION
1869
HILLO, H. I.
Sugar and Molasses.
CROP COMING IN AND FOR SALE IN
quantities to suit purchasers, by
WALKER & ALLEN, Agents. (19-30)

ONOMEA PLANTATION.
Sugar and Molasses—Crop 1869
COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUAN-
TITIES to suit purchasers, by
WALKER & ALLEN, Agents. (19-30)

PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION.
Sugar and Molasses—Crop 1869
COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUAN-
TITIES to suit purchasers, by
WALKER & ALLEN, Agents. (19-30)

WAILUKU PLANTATION.
NEW CROP NOW COMING IN. FOR
Sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
C. BREWER & CO., Agents. (19-30)

MAKEE PLANTATION.
NEW CROP OF Sugar & Molasses
NOW COMING IN, AND FOR SALE IN
quantities to suit purchasers by
C. BREWER & CO., Agents. (19-30)



THE RECENT EXPEDITIONS TO THE NORTH POLE, AND CONTEMPLATED FRENCH EXPEDITION.

[From La Revue des Deux Mondes.]
The idea of Parry to push through the
icefields extending from Greenland to
Spitzbergen, must be considered as
impracticable, as has been proved by the
many unsuccessful attempts in that direc-
tion. How can we expect to pierce
through a barrier of ice, 250 miles in ex-
tent, and where tempestuous winds are
continually raging? The same objection
may be urged against the direction chosen
by the German Expedition, which tried to
reach the Pole between Spitzbergen and
Nova Zembla, from Wolligshof, Barentz,
Hudson, Wood, and Lutke have met with
signal failure.
The preference given by Mr. Lambert to
the way of Behring's Straits, has been re-
cently justified in the most decisive man-
ner. In the month of August, 1867, Capt.
Long, of the whaler Nix, entered the
Polar Sea, and was able, without meeting
any serious obstacle, to approach within
10 miles of the point where Wrangel had
seen a sheet of free water, in the month
of March, 1823. On his return he dis-
covered, at about 70 miles north of Cape
Yakan, an extensive land, covered with
vegetation, where could be seen walrus and
seals sporting together. The aspect of
the land seemed to indicate that it was in-
habited, which would be in accordance
with the traditions preserved by the na-
tives of the Siberian coast.
"The route I would recommend as the
best," says Capt. Long, in a letter pub-
lished in the Honolulu Commercial Ad-
vertiser, of January 18th, 1868, "would
be to follow the Asiatic shore from Behr-
ing's Straits as far as Cape Kukurai, or
Cape Schelagolok. The ice which melts
earlier near the shore, and the melting of
the snow upon the land, forming innum-
erable streams of water, impels the ice
from the shore, leaving an open lake of water,
through which a ship can pass without
difficulty, especially when assisted by
steam in calm and adverse wind. After
passing Cape Yakan, there being no land
to the north, the ice is driven from the
shore by these streams, and scattered in
fragments in the open sea seen by Wrangel,
with sufficient openings for the safe
navigation of a ship. From some point
between Cape Kukurai and Cape Schelagolok,
the course would be from north to
northwest, as the ice would permit, until
north of the Lanchow Islands, when the
effects of the current from the rivers of
Northern Asia would be sensibly felt.
From thence a course directly towards the
Pole, or Spitzbergen, as might appear
most feasible, should be pursued.
"After getting to the north of the Lan-
chow Islands, should a vessel be obstructed
by ice, the current, though not so strong
as that found north of Spitzbergen and in
Baffin's Bay, would eventually carry the
vessel through one of these channels into
the Atlantic. In the event of any disaster
to the vessel, the chances for the pre-
servation of the lives of those on board
are much greater than by the route east
from Behring's Straits, as from the River
Kolyma to the westward, Russian settle-
ments are found near the mouths of all the
rivers, where assistance can be procured."
A letter by Capt. Long, addressed from
Honolulu to the President of the French
Geographical Society, under date of June
5th, 1868, is a confirmation of the pre-
ceding details, and contains very precise in-
formation about the state of the sea north of
Siberia.
"Last season," says he, "has been very
favorable to Polar explorations, the sea,
near the shore, from Behring's Straits
eastward, being free from ice. When we
were 40 miles north of Cape Schelagolok,
no sign of ice could be seen to the north-
ward and westward. The weather was
clear and beautiful, but the absence of
whales making my cruise unprofitable. I
returned, and came within ten miles of
the point where Wrangel had seen an
open sea in the month of March. North
of that point there were some pieces of
floating ice, scattered here and there,
through which I believe a ship would have
been able to go far without meeting any
obstacle. With a well-equipped ship, I
would not have hesitated to try the pas-
sage through the Polar Sea to Spitzbergen,
but with my ship not fitted to bear the
pressure of ice, and provisions for only
four months, it would have been more than
imprudent.
Capt. Long insists upon the well-ascer-
tained fact that the north and northwest
winds blow before them, towards Cape
North, heavy fogs, which seem to indicate
a higher temperature and the existence of
an open sea to the northward.
This is the latest state of the question
according to the latest accounts, and a brief
exposition of all the facts connected with
the mysterious regions surrounding the
North Pole. They seem to justify the
hope that before long a bold and fortunate
ship will trace her wake in that unknown
sea, discover lands that are, perhaps, in-
habited, the existence of which has hith-
erto been conceded from us, and assert, at
the very extremity of the world, the
power and energy of Man.
OCTAVE PANT.
(Translated by E. M. Fenard.)

NAPOLEON AT BARRIERS.

The Emperor and Empress, with the
Prince Imperial, will be leaving Biarritz
now in a few days. The season here closes
about the middle of October, and many of
the Paris shopkeepers having branch es-
tablishments here have already given no-
tice of their intention to close on the 15th.
The Emperor, immediately before quitting
the South, usually holds a review of the
troops at Bayonne. This took place yester-
day. The Emperor drove over to Ba-
yonne in a basket carriage in the afternoon
with one Aide-de-camp, held the review,
and then drove back. It is interesting to
see the simple manner in which the Em-
peror family ruralize in their pretty little
bathing place. The Emperor and Empress,
sometimes accompanied by one or more at-
tendants, and sometimes alone, dressed in
the every-day attire of ordinary citizens,
are to be seen daily walking through the
town, and driving about the country. They
are not molested, as our Queen was at
Brighton, by a gaping crowd of butchers'
boys and lads, but the people merely sa-
lute them with respect which they recog-
nize the imperial party, which to the un-
initiated is not distinguishable from a family
of ordinary visitors. Those who recognize
them feel that it would be out of place to
cheer the Emperor and Empress, who have
sought Biarritz as a place of quiet retire-
ment. Yesterday morning I saw the Em-
peror and Empress walk down to the bath-
ing establishment. The Emperor here left
his Imperial carriage, and was covered by
the sands watching the bathers. She was
most affable, kissing her lady friends
as they came up to greet her, and receiving
all her acquaintances with warmth. She
entered into an animated conversation
with those around her, and spoke with
graceful gesture. The Emperor was dressed
in a blue frock coat, and wore a round felt
deer-skin hat. He walked with a stout
stick, on which he was wont to lean. His
Majesty looked triste, and signs are begin-
ning to appear that he has arrived at the
grand climacteric. I wish I could describe
minutely for your lady readers the costume
of the Empress, but being a bachelor I can
excuse myself for not being acquainted with
the different parts of ladies' attire;
suffice it, however, to say that the Empress
wore a deep mauve woolen dress, quietly
trimmed, and a dark hat entwined with a
green creeper, the end of which hung be-
hind the back. In walking she had in
her left hand a white parasol lined with
green, and in the right she carried a walk-
ing stick, which she kept in constant use.
The double high heels of the boots which
the ladies here wear—about two inches in
length—have necessitated the use of a
walking stick, but, as she is at it may, the
simple dress of the Empress carrying a walk-
ing stick has made its use fashionable. A
new kind of parasol has been invented, and
is carried by many of the ladies—it com-
bines both walking stick and parasol. The
stick, which is stout and usually white, is
made very long and tipped with iron, and
is used to assist in walking. As we all
know, in France the ladies are gentlemen
together, but as all are clad in co-
suetudes de bain, there is not so much re-
mark in this as in the fact that the ladies
are here bathed and decked by men, in-
stead of, as in England, by old women.
The bathing-men, I must say, however, do
their work well, supporting their charges
in the water, turning them on their backs,
assisting them to float, etc. The costumes
de bain of the ladies are very picturesque,
and of all colors. There is as much taste
required in the selection and trimming of a
costume de bain as in that of a ball dress;
for while bathing is going on ladies and
gentlemen assemble on the beach to ad-
mire the taste displayed in the different
costumes. The young Prince Imperial is
to be seen every afternoon in the grounds
of the Villa Eugenie, the Imperial resi-
dence, playing at "prisoners' base" with a
group of boys of his own age, and in co-
suetudes de bain, there is a gentlemanly
boy, and seems to understand his game
to trace any resemblance to either of his
parents.—Cur. London Herald, Oct. 9.

COULDN'T SEE THE POINT.—Bill A—
like many a smarter man, labored under
the delusion that he possessed a splendid
voice, and "of in the still night," but
more frequently in broad day, he startled
the echoes of the surrounding woods and
hills with what he called "delicious notes"
of his favorite Annie Laurie, or in his
words, "Annie Laurie."
One day Bill was down on the river
bank, among the laurel, polishing his gun,
working away in utter oblivion of all the
world, encouraging himself with an occa-
sional "snatch of song," when he was sud-
denly hailed from the other side of the
stream with:
"Hallo, over there!"
"Hallo, yourself," answered Bill, peer-
ing through the thickets, when he saw the
brigade quartermaster, who continued:
"Seen any mules about here?"
"No," replied Bill, testily; "I don't
keep your cursed mules."
"I suppose not," retorted the quartermas-
ter drily; "only I heard a d—d of a
braying over there, and I thought it might
be them; but I find it is only a stray
jackass."
The officer rode off, and Bill, scratching
his head for awhile, observed:
"Well, I expect Captain R— said some-
thing sharp then, if a fellow could only see
the point!"

TO MAKE COWS GIVE MILK.—A writer
who says that his cow gives all the milk
that is wanted in a family of eight persons
and from which was made two hundred
and sixty pounds of butter in the year,
gives the following as his treatment:—"If
you desire to get a large yield of rich milk,
give your cow, six or seven times a day, water
slightly warm, slightly acid, in which
bran has been stirred at the rate of one
quart to two gallons of water. You will
find, if you have not found this by daily
practice, that your cow will gain twenty-
five per cent, immediately after this treat-
ment, and she will become so attached to
the diet as to refuse to drink clear water
when very thirsty, but this means she will
drink almost at any time, and ask for more.
The amount of this drink is an ordinary
pailful each time, morning noon and night.
Your animal will then do her best at dis-
counting the lactal. Four hundred lbs.
of butter are obtained from good
stock, and instances are mentioned where
the yield was given at a higher figure."

THE BOTTOM OF THE OCEAN.

In 1853, mud was obtained by Lieut. Brooke, from
the bottom of the Atlantic, between New
Foundland and the Azores, at a depth of
more than 10,000 feet, or two miles, by the
help of his sounding apparatus. The speci-
mens were sent for examination to Ehren-
berg, of Berlin, and to Bailey, of West Point,
and those able microscopists found that this
deep sea mud was almost entirely composed
of the skeletons of living organisms, the great-
est proportions of these being just like the
globigerina already known to occur in chalk.
Thus far, the work had been carried on sim-
ply in the interest of science; but Lieut.
Brooke's method of sounding acquired a high
commercial value when the enterprise of lay-
ing down the telegraph cable between Great
Britain and the United States was under-
taken; for it became a matter of immense im-
portance to know, not only the depth of the
sea over the whole line along which the cable
was to be laid, but the exact nature of the
bottom, so as to guard against the chances of
cutting or fraying the strands of that costly
rope. The Admiralty consequently ordered
Captain Dayman to ascertain the depth of the
Atlantic, and the nature of the bottom, by
means of the cable, and to bring up speci-
mens of the bottom. In former days, such
a command as his might have sounded very
much like one of the impossible things
which the young prince in the fairy tale is
ordered to do before he can obtain the hand
of the princess. However, in the months of
June and July, 1847, Captain Dayman per-
formed the task assigned to him with great
precision, without, so far as I know, having
met any reward of that kind. The speci-
mens of Atlantic mud which he procured,
were sent to me to be examined and reported
upon. The result of all these operations is,
that we know the contours and nature of the
surface of the bottom of the North Atlantic
for a distance of 1700 miles from east to
west, as well as we know that of any part of
the dry land. It is a prodigious plain, one of
the most extensive and level of the world.
If the sea were drained off, you might drive
a wagon all the way from Valparaiso, in the
west coast of Ireland, to Trinity Bay, in New
foundland. And excepting a few deep cup-
shaped basins, the bottom is everywhere level,
and about 300 miles from Valparaiso, I am
not quite sure that it would even be neces-
sary to put the axle on so gentle a slope as the
ascend and descend upon the route. From
Valparaiso the road would be down hill
for about 300 miles to the point where the
bottom is now covered by 1700 fathoms of
sea water. Then would come a level plain,
more than 1000 miles wide, the inequality
of which would be hardly perceptible,
though the depth of water upon it varies
from 1000 to 1500 feet; and there are places
in which Mount Blanc might be sunk with-
out showing its peak above water. Beyond
this, the ascent on the American side com-
mences, and gradually leads for about 300
miles, to the New Foundland shore. Almost
the whole of the bottom of this central plain
(which extends many hundred miles in a
north and south direction) is covered by a
fine mud, which, when brought to the sur-
face, dries into a grayish-white friable sub-
stance. You can tread on it as on a black-
board, if you are so inclined, and the eye
it is quite like very soft, grayish chalk. Ex-
amined chemically, it proved to be composed
almost wholly of carbonate of lime; and if
you break a section of it in the direction of
that of a piece of chalk is made, and view it
with the microscope, it presents innumerable
globigerina, embedded in the carbonate of
lime. Thus this deep sea mud is substantially
chalk. I say substantially, because there are
a great many minor differences; but as these
have no bearing upon the question, I omit
them before you—which is the nature of the
globe of the chalk—it is unnecessary to
speak of them.—Prof. Huxley.

CHICAGO, December 2.—A convention of
Cattle Commissioners met at Springfield yester-
day, in pursuance of a call issued by Gov.
Oglesby, to regulate the trade in the live
cattle, and to determine the value of the
Convention was largely attended, dele-
gates being present from about 15 States,
and also from Canada. A large delegation of
gentlemen interested in the question also
in the city, including large cattle dealers, agri-
cultural editors, etc. A committee of one
from each state was appointed to draft a law
to be submitted to State Legislatures, in re-
gard to the prevention of the disease by some
uniform action in regard to the importation
of cattle from the States of the West, and one
steer were slaughtered yesterday, and a post
mortem examination made.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—The President
informed the Committees of the two Houses
that he would send his message in on Wed-
nesday.

The Supreme Court met at noon, all the
members being present except Justice Grier.
The Commissioner of the General Land Office,
Attorney-General was read, and the Court
adjourned in order to pay a visit of courtesy
to the President.

NEW YORK, December 4.—Gen. Reno's
report states that he was almost as un-
settled a state as it was during the war.
He says that murders of negroes are so fre-
quent as to excite but little attention. He
says that many years will be required to re-
store equality, and he speaks of the need of troops
in every county.

WORCESTER, (Mass.) December 5.—A train
with 500 barrels of oil was burned near Fitch-
burg yesterday. Conductor Hable died from
his burns.

HAVANA, December 5.—Intelligence lately
received from Mexico states that active
measures have been taken in the election of
all functionaries who served under Maximilian.
The overthrow of the Republic has been the
river to return to its ancient bed. The towns
of Camalero and Paraiso were entirely de-
stroyed. The towns of Cardenas and Can-
dover suffered greatly. The war hours
at San Juan Batters is under water, and
boats are navigating the streets.

Several arrests have lately been made
attempts to ship arms into the interior, in-
tended to be used by the insurgents, and
the Haytian Intelligence says Salazar's
pickets attacked the town of San Jacinto on
the 19th ultimo, but were repulsed with a
loss of 300 killed, including Gen. Germain.
Salazar captured an English schooner laden
with coffee, and refused to deliver her over
to the English Consul, who sent to Jamaica
for a war vessel. The French Consul also
sent for a ship of war to demand satisfaction
for the destruction of the Consulate at Jernel.
Late advices from Venezuela state that
Gen. Monas had died. It was feared another
revolution would be the result of his death.

CHICAGO, December 6.—Further particu-
lars with regard to the steamboat collision
yesterday show a larger loss of life than at
first reported. Both steamers were com-
pletely burned in less than five minutes.
About 75 cabin passengers were aboard the
United States, more than half of whom were
lost. The reports of the officers are very
conflicting, but the most probable accounts
report 45 passengers, including 15 ladies and
7 officers and cabin crew lost, while only four
out of twenty two deckhands are known to
be saved. The accident is attributed to a
mistake in the whistling. The United States
cost \$230,000 and was insured for \$100,000.
The America cost \$240,000. One Ball was
among the passengers saved.

NEW YORK, December 3.—A letter is pub-
lished from General Howard, in which he
says he has no doubt that a continuance of
the Freedmen Bureau in those States not yet
reconstructed would not be of benefit to the
freedmen, but don't think it continuance
absolutely necessary or adequate without
other aid to protect the lives and secure their
political rights. In many parts of the late
slave States it is difficult for a colored man
to get justice in the inferior Courts. In many
counties their rights are positively disregard-
ed and among certain classes their hatred is
such as only time can eradicate. In the
reconstructed States protection can still be
extended by the military authorities under
the reconstruction acts. He will continue
school work in Virginia with all the means
at his command.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Supreme Court.
In the matter of the Bankruptcy of William
Ryan, of Honolulu.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL
Creditors who have proved their claims,
and who are entitled to vote, that the election
of Assignees will be held by the Court on Sat-
urday, the 16th day of January, next, at 10
o'clock, A. M.
Honolulu